



GENERAL SHAFTER AND STAFF IN THE FIELD.

This picture gives you an idea of how commanding officers look in the midst of a battle, for the New York Journal artist who made the sketch was right on the spot and pushed his pencil while the bullets whined overhead. The stout officer who is the central figure of the group is General Shafter, of course. There is no mistaking him, for he is the bulkiest officer in the army. At his left is veteran Joe Wheeler, watching through his glasses the movements of the enemy and probably just on the point of begging General Shafter to turn him loose with a cavalry corps on some particular body of Spaniards which he has selected for extermination. The officer leaning on his sword is Brigadier General Chaffee, and behind him is Major General Lawton, who held the center in that hot fight before Santiago just before Cervera made his fatal dash out of the harbor. The man in the foreground is a sergeant of the signal corps, ready to wigwag orders to any part of the field.



CAPTURED SPANISH MINES.

When the American fleet entered Guantanamo bay, several of the vessels struck the contact mines that had been placed in the harbor by the Spaniards for the express purpose of making venturesome Yankees "remember the Maine." but the mines were so well covered by friendly barnacles that the plungers failed to work and no explosions occurred. "Well," said a sailor of the Marblehead, "I'm learning things in this war—barnacles is some good, after all." The mines were removed from the harbor by marines and sailors, and several of them were taken to New York by the St. Paul. They were opened by experts and rendered harmless. If one of them had exploded beneath the Texas or the Marblehead there would have been a loss of life and the ship would have been out of commission forever. A similar mine was doubtless used when the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor.



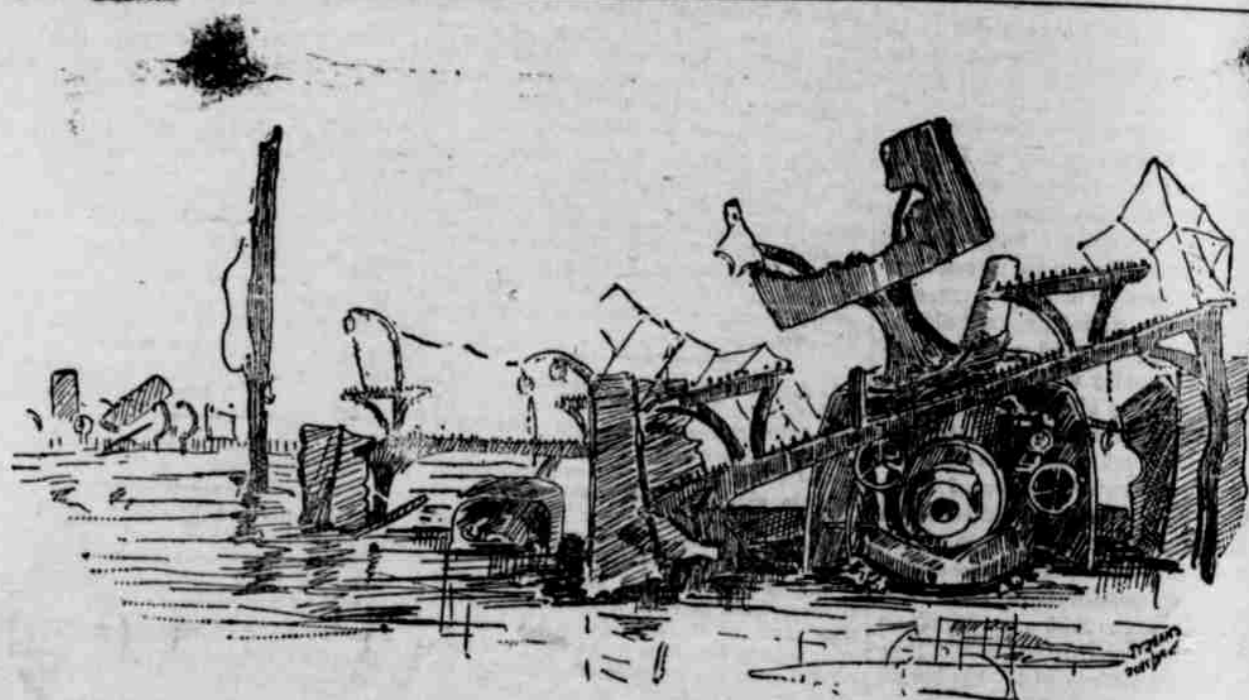
JACK ASTOR, THE SPANIARDS' \$75,000,000 TARGET.

Lieutenant Colonel John Jacob Astor is the richest man in the United States army. He is also a patriot and a man of nerve. He is at present with General Shafter and, although reared in luxury, is enduring the same hardships and is eating the same food that fall to the lot of the poorest private. He has gone to the front as an officer, it is true, but it is also true that his \$75,000,000 body is just as liable to stop a Mauser bullet as the body of the private soldier. At the outbreak of the war Lieutenant Colonel Astor, as president of the Fort Wayne and Western railroad, offered free transportation to troops passing over his lines, gave his private yacht to the government and presented Uncle Sam with the Astor battery which was sent to Manila. Any man of means could have done this, but Astor went further and proved himself to be a rich American that Americans should be proud of. He was not only willing to give his property, but his life as well, for his country, if necessary. The accompanying picture, which is from the New York Herald, shows Lieutenant Colonel Astor watching the firing of a battery in the field near Santiago.



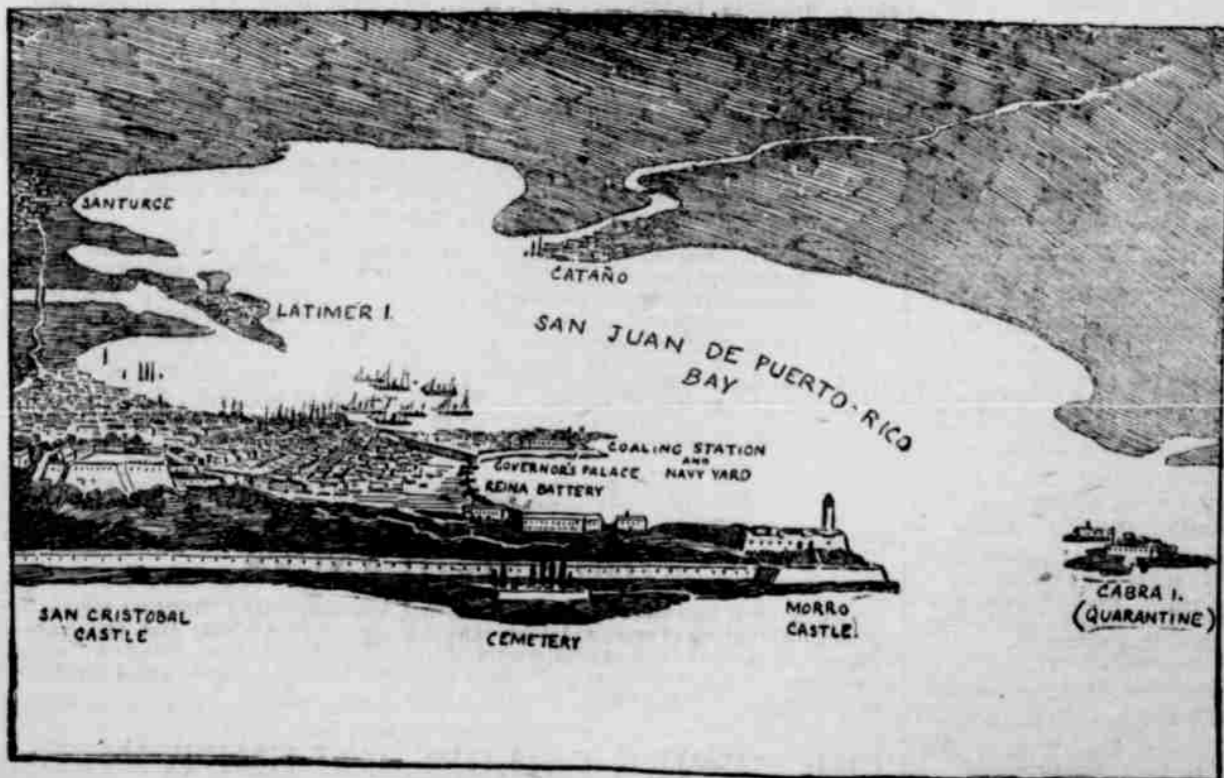
REFUGEES FROM SANTIAGO.

These starving refugees from Santiago were sketched by a New York Herald artist.



THE WRECK OF THE CASTILLA AT MANILA.

The accompanying sketch, made by an English officer for the London Illustrated News, shows what Dewey's guns did to the Spanish cruiser Castilla.



THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN.



AGUADORES, NEAR SANTIAGO HARBOR.

Aguadores is a small coast town about 14 miles from the city of Santiago de Cuba and only a few miles east of Morro Castle and Zocapa Castle, at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago. The town is by no means an important town in itself, but owing to its nearness to Santiago it is certain to be the scene of considerable fighting between the Spaniards and the United States troops.



THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, the fourth in size of the West India islands, is 90 miles long and 88 miles broad, and lies east of Haiti and west of the Virgin Islands. Including a few small island dependencies its area is about 3,530 square miles and its population is now close upon 1,000,000. The island is traversed by a mountain chain, from which numerous rivers flow through the lowlands. It is of remarkable fertility, and the great heat in summer is tempered by sea breezes. Insurrection has been chronic in the island since 1820, and the last outbreak was only suppressed a few weeks before the war opened between this country and Spain. The capital of the island is Ponce, but the most populous city is San Juan, but the majority of the inhabitants would favor annexation to the United States.



MONTIJO'S FLAGSHIP, REINA CRISTINA, AFTER THE BATTLE.

Probably you remember vividly the pictures of the Maine as she looked after she was blown up in Havana harbor. Here is a companion picture. It shows what was left of Admiral Montijo's flagship, the Reina Cristina, after Dewey had finished with her in Manila harbor. There is a striking similarity between the appearances of the two wrecks, but Americans and Spaniards as well must look upon them with varying emotions. This drawing was made by John T. McCutcheon, an artist in the employ of the Chicago Record, who was on the dispatch boat McCulloch and saw the battle of Manila. It will be noticed that the entire superstructure of the Cristina was shot away, only the upper part of one smokestack being left standing. This speaks volumes for the accuracy of American gunners.



THE CAPTIVE BALLOON AT SANTIAGO.

One of the novel features of Major General Shafter's attack upon Santiago was the use of the war balloon. The balloon was held captive by wire cables, through which telegraph and telephone messages concerning the location and strength of the Spanish fortifications were sent to General Shafter until the balloon was rent by Spanish shrapnel.